Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up rose from drowsy couch, and him addreſt,
Unto the journey which he had *behight*.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* ii.

2. To entruſt; to commit.
That moſt glorious houſe that gliſt'reth bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wiſe Fidelia. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* x. *ſtanz.* 50.

3. Perhaps to call; to name; *hight* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.

BEHI'ND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.
Acomates haſted with two hundred harquebuſiers, which he had cauſed his horſemen to take *behind* them upon their horſes.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

2. On the back part; not before.
She came in the preſs *behind*, and touched. *Mark*, v. 27.

3. Towards the back.
The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges*, xx. 40.

4. Following another.
Her huſband went with her, weeping *behind* her. 2*Sam.*iii. 16.

5. Remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe.
He left *behind* him, myſelf, and a ſiſter, both born in one hour. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the preſent, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged.
What he gave me to publiſh, was but a ſmall part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope's Letters.*

7. At a diſtance from ſomething going before.
Such is the ſwiftneſs of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe *behind*. *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another; having the poſteriour place with regard to excellence.
After the overthrow of this firſt houſe of God, a ſecond was erected; but with ſo great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker, b.* 5. § 1.

9. On the other ſide of ſomething.
From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching ſleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND. *adv.*

1. Out of ſight; not yet produced to view; remaining.
We cannot be ſure, that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unſeen, which may caſt the probability on the other ſide. *Locke.*

2. Moſt of the former ſenſes may become *adverbial*, by ſuppreſſing the *accuſative caſe*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEHI'NDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand*.]

1. In a ſtate in which rents or profits, or any advantage, is anticipated; ſo that leſs is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or juſt proportion.
Your trade would ſuffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural uſe ſo high, that your tradeſman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. In this ſenſe, it is followed by *with*.
Conſider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand with* the faſhionable part of the world, than to ſtrain beyond his circumſtances. *Spectator*, N° 488.

3. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it as an *adjective*, but licentiouſly, for backward; tardy.
And theſe thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* ſlackneſs. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld*, *I have beheld*, or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to ſee; to look upon.
Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezek.* xl. 4.
When ſome young Theſſalians, on horſeback, were *beheld* afar off, while their horſes watered, while their heads were depreſſed, they were conceived by the ſpectators to be one animal.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. *c.* 4.
Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary ſkies. *Dryden.*
At this, the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*. *Dryden's Fab.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.
Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Gen.* xxviii. 15.
When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I ſaw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could beſtow,
To make her amiable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 481.

BEHO'LDEN. *particip. adj.* [*gehouden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obliged; bound in gratitude; with the particle *to*.
Horns, which ſuch as you are fain to be *beholden to* your wives for. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
Little are we *beholden to* your love,
And little looked for at your helping hands. *Shakeſp. R.* III.
I found you next; in reſpect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in ſtudies; wherein I muſt acknowledge myſelf *beholden to* you. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
I think myſelf mightily *beholden to* you for the reprehenſion you then gave us. *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 109.
We, who ſee men under the awe of juſtice, cannot conceive, what ſavage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are *to* that wiſe contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *behold*.] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.
Was this the face,
That, like the ſun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shakeſp. R.* II.
Theſe beaſts among
Beholders rude, and ſhallow to diſcern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who ſees thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 543.
Things of wonder give no leſs delight
To the wiſe Maker's, than *beholder's* ſight. *Denham.*
The juſtling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight. *Granville.*
The charitable foundations in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raiſe envy, rather than compaſſion, in the breaſts of *beholders*. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden*.] Obliged. See BEHOLDEN.
Becauſe I would not be *beholding* to fortune for any part of the victory, I deſcended. *Sidney, b.* ii.

BEHO'LDING. *n. ſ.* Obligation.
Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expreſſed this my teſtimony. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beholding*, miſtaken for *beholden*.] The ſtate of being obliged.
The king invited us to his court, ſo as I muſt acknowledge a *beholdingneſs* unto him. *Sidney, b.* ii.
In this my debt I ſeem'd loth to confeſs,
In that I ſhunn'd *beholdingneſs*. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *n. ſ.* [from *behoove*.] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.
Her majeſty may alter any thing of thoſe laws, that may be more both for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people.
Spenſer on Ireland.
No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof*: if I that region loſt,
All uſurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkneſs, and your ſway. *Milton.*
Wer't thou ſome ſtar, which, from the ruin'd roof
Of ſhak'd Olympus, by miſchance didſt fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinſtate. *Milton.*
Becauſe it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any ſudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no ſhuts or ſtopples made for the ears. *Ray on the Creation.*
It would be of no *behoof*, for the ſettling of government, unleſs there were a way taught, how to know the perſon to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behoꝛap, Saxon; *it is a duty*.] To be fit; to be meet; either with reſpect to duty, neceſſity, or convenience. It is uſed only impersonally with *it*.
For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the higheſt wellſpring and fountain of them, to be diſcovered. *Hooker, b.* i. § 1.
He did ſo prudently temper his paſſions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved*, or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*
But ſhould you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your fineſt art. *Thomſon's Spring.*

BEHO'OVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof*.] Uſeful; profitable; advantageous. This word is ſomewhat antiquated.
It is very *behoveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waſte deſerts full of graſs, that the ſame ſhould be eaten down. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is ſuppoſed *behoveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker, b.* iv. §. 14.
Madam, we have culled ſuch neceſſaries
As are *behoveful* for our ſtate tomorrow. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*
It may be moſt *behoveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to tranſact the ſame publickly; ſo it is as requiſite, in matters of judgment, puniſhment, and cenſure, that the ſame be tranſacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behoveful*.] Profitably; uſefully.
Tell us of more weighty diſlikes than theſe, and that may more *behovefully* import the reformation. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

BEHO'T. [*preterite*, as it ſeems, of *behight*, to promiſe.]
With ſharp intended ſting ſo rude him ſmote,
That to the earth him drove as ſtriken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot*. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

To BEHO'WL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *howl*.]

1. To howl at.
Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shakeſp. Midſum. N. Dr.*

2. Perhaps, to howl over, or lament clamorouſly.

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be*.]
Thoſe, who have their hope in another life, look upon themſelves as *being* on their paſſage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. ſ.* [from *be*.]

1. Exiſtence; oppoſed to nonentity.
Of him all things have both received their firſt *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker, b.* v.
Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*
There is none but he,
Whoſe *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Thee, Father, firſt they ſung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 374.
Merciful and gracious, thou gaveſt us *being*, raiſing us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
Conſider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it muſt needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular ſtate or condition.
Thoſe happy ſpirits, which ordain'd by fate
For future *being*, and new bodies wait. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what ſpirits know;
Or who could ſuffer *being* here below? *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

3. The perſon exiſting.
Ah, fair, yet falſe; ah, *being* form'd to cheat,
By ſeeming kindneſs, mixt with deep deceit. *Dryden.*
It is folly to ſeek the approbation of any *being*, beſides the ſupreme; becauſe no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and becauſe we can procure no conſiderable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*. *Addiſon. Spectator.*
As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once incloſ'd in woman's beauteous mold. *Pope.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be*.] Since. *Dict.*

BE IT SO. A phraſe of anticipation, *ſuppoſe it be ſo*; or of permiſſion, *let it be ſo*.
My gracious duke,
Be't ſo ſhe will not here, before your grace,
Conſent to marry with Demetrius;
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Sh. Midſ. N. Dream.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour*.] To beat; to thump: a word in low ſpeech.
What ſeveral madneſſes in men appear:
Oreſtes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmleſs ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden, jun.*
He ſees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own ſtaff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

To BELA'CE. *v. a.* [Sea term.] To faſten; as to *belace* a rope. *D.*

BE'LAMIE. *n. ſ.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of uſe.
Wiſe Socrates
Pour'd out his life, and laſt philoſophy,
To the fair Critias, his deareſt *belamie*. *Fairy Q. b.* ii. *c.* vii.

BE'LAMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; conſort; paramour: obſolete.
Lo, lo, how brave ſhe decks her bounteous bow'r,
With ſilken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to ſhrowd her ſumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late*.] Benighted; out of doors late at night.
Fairy elves,
Whoſe midnight revel's, by a foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome *belated* peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 781.
Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, ſeems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to ſtop the paſſage.
The ſpeedy horſe all paſſages *belay*,
And ſpur their ſmoaking ſteeds to croſs their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambuſh.
'Gainſt ſuch ſtrong caſtles needeth greater might,
Than thoſe ſmall forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spenſ. ſonn.* xiv.

To BELAY *a rope.* [Sea term.] To ſplice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. *v. n* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to eruct.
The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black ſands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryden's Virg.*
The ſymptoms are, a ſour ſmell in their faeces, *belchings*, and diſtenſions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To iſſue out by eructation.
A triple pile of plumes his creſt adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarſeneſs; hatefulneſs; or horrour.
They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They'll *belch* us. *Shakeſpeare.*
The bitterneſs of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Sh. Cymbel.*
Immediate in a flame,
But ſoon obſcur'd with ſmoke, all heav'n appear'd,
From thoſe deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Parad. Loſt, b.* vi.
The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, ſince the fiend paſs'd through. *Parad. Loſt.*
Rough as their ſavage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*
There *beldit* the mingl'd ſtreams of wine and blood,
And human fleſh, his indigeſted food. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ix.
When I an am'rous kiſs deſign'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquour.
A ſudden reformation would follow, among all ſorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

BELDA'M. *n. ſ.* [*belle dame*, which, in old French, ſignified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the laſt degree of old age, with all its faults and miſeries.
Then ſing of ſecret things that came to paſs,
When *beldam* nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.
Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly?—
—Have I not reaſon, *beldam*, as you are?
Saucy and overbold? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The reſty ſieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I wept for woe, the teſty *beldam* ſwore. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To beſiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.
Their buſineſs, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleaguer'd* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*
Againſt *beleaguer'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the ſky. *Dryden. Ovid.*

BELE'AGURER. *n. ſ.* [from *beleaguer*.] One that beſieges a place.

BELEMNI'TES. *n. ſ.* [from βολος, a dart or arrow, becauſe of its reſemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or fingerſtone, of a whitiſh and ſometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *flower*, becauſe of the ſhape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.
The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a bell, and, before it is blown, is of a pentagonal figure; and, when fully opened, cut into five ſegments at the top. The ſeed veſſel is divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the ſeed is emitted. There is a vaſt number of the ſpecies of this plant. 1. The talleſt pyramidal *belflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *belflower*. 4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *belflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberoſe root. 6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking-glaſs *belflower*, &c. The firſt ſort is commonly cultivated to adorn chimnies, halls, *&c.* in ſummer. It produces ſometimes twelve branches, four or five feet high, with large beautiful flowers, almoſt the whole length of the ſtalks. The peach-leaved *belflowers* are very hardy, and may be planted in open beds or borders, where they will flower very ſtrong. The *Canterbury bells* are biennial. The *Canary belflower* is one of the moſt beautiful plants of the greenhouſe, yielding its flowers in December, January, and February. The *rampion* is propagated for its root, which was formerly in greater eſteem in England than at preſent. The ſorts of *Venus looking-glaſs* are annual plants. *Millar.*

BELFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.
Thoſe that make recorders know this, and likewiſe *belfounders*, in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

BE'LFRY. *n. ſ.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till thoſe, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, becauſe bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.
Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiouſly painted before, and will make a figure
Gay's What d' ye call it.

BELGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A ſoft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly diſuſed.
Upon her eyelids many graces ſat,
Under the ſhadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Q. b.* ii. *c.* iii.

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.
Which durſt, with horſes hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial braſs, *belie* the thunder's ſound. *Dryden.*
The ſhape of man, and imitated beaſt
The walk, the words, the geſture could ſupply,
The habit mimick, and the mien *belie*. *Dryden's Fables.*

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